

**AZERBAIJAN REPUBLIC**

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**ABSTRACT**

of the dissertation for the degree of  
Doctor of Philosophy

**TIME CATEGORY OF THE VERB in “OGUZNAME”**

Speciality: 5706.01- The Azerbaijani language

Field of Science: Philology - Linguistics

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## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESEARCH

**Research issue rationale and development rate.** Great interest for the Azerbaijani language among other languages of the world is a well known fact. Many articles and books were written on the grammar and history of this language, on the territory of its spread as early as the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. In this respect, the works by A.M.Sherbak [120], P.M. Melioranski [110], A.N.Kononov [106], E.A.Grunina [103], M.A.Akhmetov [96] and others should be specially noted, for their great role in the development of Turkological linguistics today.

The urgency of the theme can be justified by the comparative study of the historical grammar of the Azerbaijani language with the grammar of the modern literary language, by the research of suffixes used as contrasting to the modern literary language, aimed to find out, to what extent and at which stage they detached from the literary language.

The grammatical structure of the language does not remain the same. The grammatical structure changes relatively little compared to the lexical and phonetic structure. This change is also reflected in the tense category of the verb.

From this aspect, the study of the category of time in the "Oguzname" in comparison with the Azerbaijani language is of great importance. Thus, comparisons reveal similarities and differences.

Since "Oguzname" compiled by S.Alizade is the main object of the research, to distinguish the author's work from others, the title of the work is further indicated as "Oguzname" in the current paper.

**Object and subject of research:** the time category of the verb in the written monument "Oguzname" compiled by S.Alizade forms the object of research work. The subject of the research is to study the morphological, semantic, syntactic and stylistic features of the tense category of the verb in the language of "Oguzname".

**Aims and tasks of the research:** The main purpose of the research is to study the time category of the verb in the language of "Oguzname" compiled by S.Alizade, to study its semantic and stylistic

features. For this purpose, the following tasks have been identified:

- based on the language of "Oguzname", to determine which of the morphological indicators of the time category have historically been used as productive or unproductive suffixes ;

- To find out which other suffixes could express the meaning of time in the language of "Oguznames" in contrast to modern literary language;

- To study the peculiarities of the morphological, semantic and stylistic features of the verb tenses in the language of "Oguzname";

- To involve in the comparative research the of the morphological-grammatical features of the tense category of the verb in "Oguzname" with the dialect materials of the Azerbaijani language;

- To compare and contrast the morphological-grammatical, semantic and stylistic features of the tense category of the verb in the language of "Oguzname" with their equivalents in the modern Azerbaijani literary language;

- Summarizing the results, to determine the role of "Oguzname" in the history of development of our language.

**Research methods:** Descriptive, historical-comparative, comparative methods were used in the research work. Synchronic and diachronic research was conducted on the basis of historical (phonetic, lexical and grammatical) materials of the Azerbaijani language.

**Basic theses for defense:**

- Morphological indicators of all three times were used in the language of "Oguzname".

- The formant -r, present tense form suffix  $-ir^4$  and indefinite future tense form suffix  $ar^2$  were synonymous and expressed the meanings of both present and indefinite future tenses.

- the suffix of the definite future tense - *acaq*, *-əcək* (similar to "will" in English) has been developed in only one example in "Oguzname" compiled by S.Alizade and in the written monument "Kitabi-Dada Gorgud".

- present tense form suffix -  $ir^4$  and indefinite future tense suffix -  $ar^2$  have historically had more usage frequencies than other tense suffixes.

- The present and future tense content is expressed by the suffix  
-a<sup>2</sup>

**Scientific novelty of the research:** For the first time the history (phonetic, lexical and grammatical), semantic and stylistic features of the time category of the verb in the linguistic context of "Oguzname" compiled by S.Alizadeh is compared with the time category of modern Azerbaijani language.

Although many studies compare the tense category of verbs in Azerbaijani and Turkish languages, the grammatical, semantic and stylistic features of verb tenses have not been studied comparatively either in "Oguzname" compiled by S.Alizade or other "Oguzname" s.

**Theoretical and practical importance of the research.** The dissertation paper is rich in many theoretical provisions.

The theoretical significance of the research is that the time category of the verb was for the first time studied comparatively in the language of the written monument "Oguzname" by S.Alizade and in other "Oguznames".

The morphological indicators, semantic, syntactic and stylistic features of the tense category of the verb are compared, their individual, different and similar features are shown in the linguistic context of "Oguznames".

This research work is based on the scientific achievements of Azerbaijani linguistics, language history, Turkology, dialectology and etymology. Therefore, the results of the study can be used in the mentioned areas.

The morphological indicators of the tense of the verb, the similarities and differences in the meaning and stylistic features in our dialects and patois are also reflected in the research work.

From this point of view, the practical significance of the research can be applied in preparation of works dedicated to morphology of the Azerbaijani language, in special courses, seminars and in teaching the verb as well as the tenses of the verb in higher education institutions.

**Approbation and implementation:** The main provisions and results of the research are reflected in 19 articles.

**The name of the organization conducting the research work.** The research work was carried out at the chair of the "Azerbaijani

language and methods of its teaching" of Sumgait State University.

**The total volume of the Dissertation with the volume of structural parts of the Dissertation.** Introduction 4 pages, Chapter I 41 pages, Chapter II 42 pages, Chapter III 24 pages, Conclusion 3 pages, References 10 pages, dictionary 6 pages. Total volume 133 pages - 181, 876 signs.

## DISSERTATION CONTENT

The "Introduction" part of the research substantiates the relevance and degree of study of the theme, defines the object and subject of research, aims and objectives, sources, methods and techniques, reflects the main provisions, scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance of the research, approbation and application of the dissertation, informs about the name of the organization where the dissertation work is performed and about the total volume of the paper, and volume of sections separately in a sign.

Chapter I entitled "**Morphological features of verb tenses in Oguzname**", consists of three parts. The first part of the the first chapter is called "**Morphological features of the past tense**". This part consists of sub-chapters entitled "**Şühudi keçmiş zaman**" (Past Indefinite Tense), "**Nəqli keçmiş zaman**" (Past Perfect Tense) and "**Keçmiş zamanın mürəkkəb formaları**" (Complex Forms of the Past Tense).

**The subchapter "Şühudi keçmiş zaman"** (Past Indefinite Tense) **examines the past simple tense form. For example:** *Tavşanın qaçışına baqdim da, ətindən iğrəndim*<sup>1</sup> (*I watched the rabbit run and I was **disgusted** to eat its meat*); *Verəcəkdir ucundan alacaq bulmadım*<sup>2</sup> (*I could not buy anything due to debts*)

The widespread use of both morphological indicators of past perfect tense in "Oguzname" is noted in the sub-chapter called "**Nəqli keçmiş zaman**" (Past Perfect Tense) and they are grouped as follows:

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<sup>1</sup> Oğuznamə / tərtib edənə, müqəddimə, lüğət və şərhlərin müəllifi: S. Əlizadə.

– Bakı: Şərq-Qərb nəşriyyatı. – 2006. – s.124

<sup>2</sup>Yenə orada.– s.168

*Past Perfect Tense with suffix -miş<sup>4</sup> Ər ölmüş, qanun ölməmiş<sup>3</sup> (Brave man is **dead** but not the law ; Oğlana uyan qoca **olmuş**<sup>4</sup> (The one who followed the young man **became** an old)*

*- suffix **miş**<sup>4</sup> - negative form of the past perfect tense: Sovuq peyğəmbərə hörmət **etməmişdir**<sup>5</sup> (The cold **did not** respect the prophet); Varın verən yad **olmamışdır**<sup>6</sup> (The one who gave away his fortune **was not** a stranger).*

*-suffix of the past tense **ib**<sup>4</sup>: Qurd ilə quzu **yeyüb**, qoyun ilə şivən urma; (Do not weep with a sheep **after eating** a lamb with a wolf); Qoyuna qaç **deyüb**, qurda qov demə<sup>7</sup> (Don't tell the sheep to run and the wolf to chase.)*

Based on the language of our written monuments, H.I. Mirzazadeh notes that suffix *-ib*<sup>4</sup> for the past perfect which has lost its normativeness in our modern literary language, was normally used at a time, and even it was had more popularity than the *-miş*<sup>4</sup> suffix of the past perfect tense<sup>8</sup>.

However, in the "Oguzname" compiled by S.Alizadeh, the past tense suffix *--ib*<sup>4</sup> was used very little compared to the past tense suffix *-miş*<sup>4</sup>. The form of denial has not been employed at all.

In "Oguzname", the suffix *-iban*<sup>4</sup> which is a historical form of the past perfect tense suffix *ib*<sup>4</sup> was used.

For example: *Əriylə dost **oluban**, övrəti... yarar*<sup>9</sup>. (If you are friends with your husband, your wife will ... .

This suffix was also used in the Kitabi-Dada Gorgud, a written monument of about the same century:

***Qayiduban**, baba, gerü döngil!* (Come back, grandpa, come back!)

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<sup>3</sup> Oğuznamə / tərtib edəni,müqəddimə, lüğət və şərhlərin müəllifi: S. Əlizadə.

– Bakı: Şərq-Qərb nəşriyyatı. – 2006.– s.39

<sup>4</sup> Yenə orada. – s.43

<sup>5</sup> Yenə orada. – s.114

<sup>6</sup> Yenə orada. – s.168

<sup>7</sup> Yenə orada. – s.133

<sup>8</sup> Mirzəzadə, H.İ. Azərbaycan dilinin tarixi morfoloqiyası. – Bakı: Azərbaycan Universiteti nəşriyyatı.– 1990. – s.144

<sup>9</sup> Oğuznamə / tərtib edəni,müqəddimə, lüğət və şərhlərin müəllifi: S. Əlizadə.

– Bakı: Şərq-Qərb nəşriyyatı. – 2006. – s.68

*Altun ban evinə süriüb vargil!*<sup>10</sup>. (*Ride back to your dear house* !)

M.Sh.Shiraliyev notes that "the phonemic variants *-ip, -ip, -up, -üp*, the historical forms of the past tense suffix *--ib<sup>4</sup>*, are also used in our dialects and which are the historical forms of the past tense suffix *-ip<sup>4</sup>*, are also used in our dialects and patois"<sup>11</sup>.

In the written monument "Oguzname" the historical form *-ip<sup>4</sup>* of the past perfect tense suffix *-ib<sup>4</sup>* was also used. For example: "*Od qoyup, otluğa Allah-allah dimə*<sup>12</sup>"; (*Set fire to the grass and say Allah-allah;*)

In the section "Complex forms of the past tense" of the first chapter, the complex forms of the present tense are studied on the basis of linguistic facts from "Oguzname".

The second section of the first chapter is called "Morphological features of the present tense." In this section, the present tense suffixes of the verb are studied in comparison with the present tense suffixes of the verb used in "Oguznames". In "Oguzname" (by S.Alizadeh) the present tense suffix of the verb is grouped as follows:

1) those used with the suffix *-ır, -ir, -ur, -ür*. For example: *Özüni bilməyənə bildirirlər, Cəhan xəlqini ana güldürürlər*<sup>13</sup>. (*They show the ignorant his place, and make the people laugh at him*).

2) those used in the form *-ur* instead of *-ır*. For example: *Atalar sözü dutmiyan yabana atılır*<sup>14</sup> (*Those who do not follow the wisdom of proverbs will soon regret about it*);

3) those used in the form *-ür* instead of *-ir*. For example: *Ərin isi yınmaz, qaşığı yenür*<sup>15</sup>; *Can qolayın kəhəl bilür*<sup>16</sup>; *Toğrudan gedən*

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<sup>10</sup> Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud / tərtd.ədn. S.Əlizadə. – Bakı: Öndər Nəşriyyat, 2004. - s.89

<sup>11</sup> Şiraliyev, M.Ş. Azərbaycan dialektologiyasının əsasları. Bakı: Azərb.SSR nəşriyyatı, 2008.- s.205

<sup>12</sup> Oğuznamə / tərtib edənı,müqəddimə, lüğət və şərhlərin müəllifi: S. Əlizadə. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb nəşriyyatı. – 2006. – s.33

<sup>13</sup> Yenə orada. – s.47

<sup>14</sup> Oğuznamə / tərtib edənı,müqəddimə, lüğət və şərhlərin müəllifi: S. Əlizadə. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb nəşriyyatı. – 2006. – s.21

<sup>15</sup> Yenə orada. – s.23

<sup>16</sup> Yenə orada. – s.85



*gec gəlür*<sup>17</sup> (*The one who follows the truth will be back late*)

The morphological features of the present tense are studied in comparison with the linguistic facts taken from “Kitabi-Dada Gorgud”, “Shajarei-Tarakim” by A.Bahadır khan.

The third section of the first chapter is called "Morphological features of the future tense." This section includes the "Definite Future Time" and "Uncertain Future Time" subsections.

The sub-section “**The definite future tense**” states that although the definite future tense suffix is widely used in modern Azerbaijani literary language, in “Oguzname” it is used in only one example: *Eşək... qoduğ ... qaçan olacaqdur*<sup>18</sup> (*Donkey, mule..... will flee*)

Section III of I Chapter of the dissertation, entitled "**Indefinite future tense**", shows that this tense was formed by the suffix -ar<sup>2</sup>.

A.M. Oksuz notes that in modern Turkish language the verb has four tenses: " *geçmiş zaman* (*past tense*), *şimdiki zaman* (*present tense*), *gelecek zaman* (*future tense*), *geniş zaman* (*corresponds to indefinite future tense*) ”.

Unlike Turkish, Azerbaijani does not have term “geniş zaman” and indefinite future tense, in some cases corresponds to “geniş zaman”. For example: *Su axar, çuxurun tapar*<sup>19</sup>. (*Soon or late everything finds its own way*)

In A.Bahadır khan in his "Shajarei-Tarakima" also used suffix -mar, -mər, historical variant of negative form -maz, -məz, from F.Rashiaddin's "Oguzname".

For example: *Neçə ki, biz sağıq, biz bu sözlərdən dönmərik*<sup>20</sup> (*As long as we are alive, we will not go back from these words*); *Əgər biz bilsək ki, siz il olub, hər il xəzinəyə vergi göndərəcəksiniz, biz sizə hücum etmərik*<sup>21</sup> (*If we are sure that you will become a land and send*

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<sup>17</sup> Oğuznamə / tərtib edəni, müqəddimə, lüğət və şərhlərin müəllifi: S. Əlizadə. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb nəşriyyatı. – 2006. – s.173

<sup>18</sup> Yenə orada. – s.45

<sup>19</sup> Öksüz, A.M. Çağdaş türk və Azərbaycan dillərində feilin zamanları.

Fil.elm.nam.dər.al.üçün dis. – Bakı: BDU. – 2003. – s.5

<sup>20</sup> Ə.Bahadır xan. “Şəcərəi-Tərakimə”. – Bakı: Poliqrafiya birliyi. – 2002. – s.72

<sup>21</sup> Rəşidəddin, F. “Oğuznamə”. – Bakı: ADN-Poliqrafiya birliyi, – 1982. – s.25

*taxes to the treasury every year, we will not attack you);.*

Second chapter entitled "Semantic features of verb tenses in Oguzname", consists of three sub-chapters. The first sub-chapter is called "**Semantic features of the Past Tense.**" This sub-chapter consists of two sub-headings: "**Semantic features of the past indefinite tense**" and "**Semantic features of the past perfect tense**".

The sub-heading "*Semantic features of the past indefinite tense*" examines the semantic features of the past tense form having suffix - *di*<sup>4</sup>.

1) *The nature of determination.* The past indefinite tense form indicates that the situation and action have been decisively completed in the past. It is no coincidence that in most Turkic languages this tense form is called the definite past tense. For example:

*Budur qanun ki, sevdilər sevəni  
Könüldən savdılar gözdən savanı*<sup>22</sup>.

*(It is natural to be loved if you love  
You become out of heart if you are out of sight)*

2) *The feature of testimony.* As its name suggests, the speaker was either directly the doer of the action, or witnessed, or heard it. For example: **Gördün ki, zaman sana uymadı, sən zamanəyə uy**<sup>23</sup> (*If you see that modern life does not fit you, try to follow it and get adapted to it*).

3) *The feature of happening once.* The past indefinite tense indicates that the situation or action happened or did not happen only once, on one occasion. AA Akhundov writes: "The past indefinite shows that the past action was not repeated, but committed only once." For example:

*Günəş doğdu, səhər güldü, sinəm boşaldı;*

*İlham aldım ana yurdun söz qüdrətindən.*

*Şair könlüm rübabını eşq ilə çaldı,*

*Biz əbədi qardaş olduq. İlk bahar və mən.*" (S.Vurğun, *İlk bahar və mən*)<sup>24</sup>.

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<sup>22</sup> Oğuznamə / tərtib edənə, müqəddimə, lüğət və şərhlərin müəllifi: S. Əlizadə.

– Bakı: Şərq-Qərb nəşriyyatı. – 2006. – s.71

<sup>23</sup> Yənə orada. – s.150

<sup>24</sup> Axundov, A.A. Feilin zamanları. ADU nəşri. – Bakı: – 1961. – s.53

*The sun rose, morning smiled, I opened my heart  
I got inspiration from the word power of my native land  
My heart of a poet became inspired from love  
We became brothers. Early spring and me. (S.Vurgun, First morning  
and me)*

AA.Akhundov might have approached this example from a different point of view. In our opinion, this example has shades of repeated action. Because the verbs in the phrases "*günəşin doğması* (rising of the sun)", "*səhərin gülməsi* (laughing of the morning)", "*sinənin dolması, boşalması* (getting creative impulse, opening one's heart)", "*şairin ana yurddan ilham alması* (poet's getting inspiration from the homeland)" indicate actions that are repeated every day. The shade of the meaning of an action happening once is expressed only in the last verse - "*Biz əbədi qardaş olduq. İlk bahar və mən*" ("We became eternal brothers. The first spring and me")

The following examples from "Oguzname" compiled by S.Alizade can be attributed to actions of happening once only:

*Çünkü ögrəndin farsı, If you learned Persian,  
Getdi dinin yarısı You've gone half the religion  
Çünkü ögrəndin ərəbi, If you learned Arabic,  
Getdi dinin xərəbi.<sup>25</sup> You've gone all the difficult matters of religion)*

4) *The feature of sequencing.* This shade of meaning refers to a situation or action that follows one another, that is, a certain action is performed after the other is finished. For example: *Çeynədiğünə güvənmə, yütüdügünə güvən; yutduğuna güvənmə, ... güvən.* (Don't trust on what you **chew**, trust on what you **swallowed**; don't trust what you **swallowed**, ... trust.)

5) *The feature of dynamism.* This shade of meaning indicates the activeness of the action in the past simple tense. About the feature of dynamism B.A.Khalilov writes: "*The past simple tense means the dynamism of the performance of work, situation and action in the past. For example: tanıdım (recognized), bildim (knew), etc. The reason for this is that all verbs have a dynamic content*"<sup>26</sup>.

<sup>25</sup> Oğuznamə / tərtib edəni,müqəddimə, lüğət və şərhlərin müəllifi: S. Əlizadə.  
– Bakı: Şərq-Qərb nəşriyyatı. – 2006. – s.84

<sup>26</sup> Xəlilov, B.Ə. Müasir Azərbaycan dilinin morfolojiyası. – II hissə. – Bakı:

The feature of vigorous activity and progress can be traced the proverbs and expressions in "Oguzname" compiled by S.Alizadeh. For example: *Oğlan evləncək "Bəg oldum" sanır*<sup>27</sup> (*The guy thinks he'll become bey (nobleman) if he gets married*)

This shade of meaning is widely used in the written monument "Kitabi-Dada Gorgud" alongside with "Oguzname":

*Əcəl aldı, yer gizlədi;* ( *Death hour came, soil hid you*  
*Fani dünya kimə qaldı?*<sup>28</sup> ( *Whom mortal world was left?*)

6) *Expression in proverbs.* One of the semantic features of the past tense is the ability to express the general concept of time. The meaning of general time is more widely expressed in proverbs and sayings.

A.A.Axundov<sup>29</sup>, Z.I.Budaqova<sup>30</sup>, B.A.Khalilov<sup>31</sup>, G.F.Aliyeva<sup>32</sup> did not touch on this semantic feature of the past tense. It is possible that the past tense was not used in the general sense time in their works.

In the dissertation, the semantic features of the past indefinite tense are studied in comparison with the linguistic facts from "Kitabi-Dada Gorgud", A.Bahadır khan's "Shajarei-Tarakim", F.Rashidaddin's "Oguznama".

The following semantic features of the past indefinite tense with suffixes - *mış*<sup>4</sup>, -*ib*<sup>4</sup> are studied in the subsection "**Semantic features of the past perfect tense**":

1) *The feature of result.* Indicates present result of any action taken place in the past. Thus, it does not matter when the action is

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Nurlan nəşriyyatı. – 2007. – s.222

<sup>27</sup> Oğuznamə / tərtib edənı,müqəddimə, lüğət və şərhlərin müəllifi: S. Əlizadə.

– Bakı: Şərq-Qərb nəşriyyatı. – 2006. – s.24

<sup>28</sup> Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud / tərt.edən. S.Əlizadə. – Bakı: Öndər Nəşriyyat. – 2004. – s.94

<sup>29</sup> Axundov, A.A. Feilin zamanları.– Bakı: ADU nəşri. – 1961. – s.51

<sup>30</sup> Müasir Azərbaycan dili. [Üç cildə], – II cild. Morfologiya. – Bakı: Elm nəşriyyatı, –1980. – s.323

<sup>31</sup> Xəlilov, B.Ə. Müasir Azərbaycan dilinin morfologiyası. – II hissə. – Bakı: Nurlan nəşriyyatı. – 2007. – s.221

<sup>32</sup> Əliyeva, G.F. Türk dillərində zaman kateqoriyası.– Bakı: Nurlan. – 2010. – s.169

performed for the past tense. for example: *Eşəgi dügiünə oqumuşlar*: “*Ya su yoqdur, ya odun yoq*” **demiş**<sup>33</sup>. (usually used about lazy people who always find something to complain and avoid duties - They took donkey to the wedding, he said: “There is neither water, nor wood”)

2) *Expression through proverbs*. Like the past tense, the past perfect tense expresses actions performed in folklore, especially in proverbs and sayings. For example: *Atalar* “*Babam öldi, iş başına düşmüş*”; “*anam öldi, öksüz olmuşsan*” **demişlər**; “*oğlum öldi, yurəginə oq toqunmuş*” **demişlər**; *amma* “*qızın öldi, xərcdən qurtulmuşsan*” **demişlər**; “*övrətim öldi, döşəgin yeniləmiş*” **demişlər**<sup>34</sup> (The ancestors have said: “If your father died, you have to take up all the duties”; “If your mother is died, you became an orphan”; “If your son is dead, there is incurable wound in your heart”; “If your daughter is dead, and you get rid of expenses ” “If your wife is dead, my mattress will be renewed”).

3) *The feature of evidence*. The degree of evidence is sometimes expressed in the content of the past tense form of the past participle - *miş*<sup>4</sup>, -*ib*<sup>4</sup>. For example: *İlk sonanı uçmaqda görmüşlər*<sup>35</sup> (They have seen the first dtake flying)

4) *The feature of sequencing*. As its name suggests, this feature of meaning refers to a sequence of events or actions that follow each other *Ərənlər tağa yürü demiş, yürüməmiş, kəndüləri yürümüş*<sup>36</sup>. (Brave men asked mountain to approach them, it didn't and they themselves moved towards it)

5) *The feature of indefinite time*. This feature means that the situation or action was performed in the indefinite past. For example: *Ərənlər nəqdə dua qılmışlar*<sup>37</sup>.

6) *The feature of narration*. As the name implies, the vast majority of verbs in the past tense form express a situation or action

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<sup>33</sup> Oğuznamə / tərtib edəni, müqəddimə, lüğət və şərhlərin müəllifi: S. Əlizadə.  
– Bakı: Şərq-Qərb nəşriyyatı. – 2006. – s.31

<sup>34</sup> Yenə orada. – s.21

<sup>35</sup> Yenə orada. – s.21

<sup>36</sup> Yenə orada. – s.59

<sup>37</sup> Oğuznamə / tərtib edəni, müqəddimə, lüğət və şərhlərin müəllifi: S. Əlizadə.  
– Bakı: Şərq-Qərb nəşriyyatı. – 2006. – s.45

by means of narration. For example: *Tərziyə köç demişlər, sindusun belinə sokmuş, arşının əlinə almış*<sup>38</sup>. (They said the tailor to move and he took his needle and ...

*The feature of dynamism. As in the case of past indefinite tense, past perfect indicates the activeness or vigorous progress of the action. For example: Ər ölmüş, qanun ölməmiş*<sup>39</sup>; (Brave man is **dead** but not the law) *Oğlana uyan qoca olmuş*<sup>40</sup> (The one who followed the young man **became** an old)

The second section of chapter II is called "Features of the meaning of the Present Tense". The present tense form of the verb does not only express grammatical meaning, but also has different stylistic and semantic features.

In "Oğuzname" the following shades of meaning of the present tense form of the verb are investigated:

1) The situation or action expresses the general characteristics of the subject, as well as forming a direct correspondence with the speech process. The states or actions in these shades of meaning is expressed by the verbs that express emotional and mental processes according to their meaning. For example: such verb as *sevmək* (to love), *istəmək* (to want), *tanımaq* (to recognize), *bilmək* (to know), *xatırlamaq* (to remember), *nifrət etmək* (to hate), *xoşlamaq* (to like), *başə düşmək* (to understand) etc. may be sample to these verbs<sup>41</sup>. E.g.: *El sərrafdır: eyüyi – tathuyı bilür; El qarağuyı ənsəsindən bilür* (The nation is generous: it knows what is good - sweet; Nation knows the crow from his neck);

2) "The verb, which corresponds exactly the speech process, also expresses the general cases of long periods, both past and to some extent future"<sup>42</sup>. For example: *Atalar sözüün dutmıyan yabana atılır* (Those who do not consider proverbs will not be respected)<sup>43</sup>;

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<sup>38</sup> Oğuznamə / tərtib edənı,müqəddimə, lüğət və şərhlərin müəllifi: S. Əlizadə.

– Bakı: Şərq-Qərb nəşriyyatı. – 2006.– s.81

<sup>39</sup> Yənə orada. – s. 39

<sup>40</sup> Yənə orada. – s.43

<sup>41</sup> Axundov, A.A. Feilin zamanları.– Bakı: ADU nəşri. – 1961. – s.75

<sup>42</sup> Oğuznamə / tərtib edənı,müqəddimə, lüğət və şərhlərin müəllifi: S. Əlizadə.

– Bakı: Şərq-Qərb nəşriyyatı. – 2006. – s.76

<sup>43</sup> Yənə orada. – s.21

3) Expresses general situations and actions that are not directly related to the speech process, but also related to the profession or art of the subject, as well as habits. For example: *Oq atanın gündə buçuq ziyamı olur* (An archer have more or less damage a day)<sup>44</sup>.

4) “Periodic events or actions of a subject of a continuous nature. In sentences with the present tense verb, which have these features, as a rule, such adverbial modifiers of time as “bəzən” (sometimes), “hərdən” (seldom) and others, or such conjunctions as “gah... gah” (sometimes) are used”<sup>45</sup>. Məsələn:

*Gələcək nəsnə gəlür çarü naçar,*

*Gərək könliini sən gen dut, gərək tar*<sup>46</sup>.

*(The future comes with nothing, hopelessly*

*No matter if you keep your heart open or closed.)*

The word “gərək” (if) here can easily be replaced with such adverbial modifiers of time as “bəzən” (sometimes) and “hərdən” (sometimes).

5) These shades of meaning, which are not directly related to the speech process, are expressed by some adverbial modifiers of time of the present tense, indicating that the situation or action is related to a particular time. For example: *Şimdiki zamanda şərrə uğramayım deyirsən, xeyirdən qaç* (If you do not want to come across with evil, so from the good)<sup>47</sup>.

6) “The present tense is used in the story of a story or event that took place before the time was told. Such events, whether they took place a day ago or thousands of years ago, are narrated in the present time, almost as if they had taken place during a conversation”<sup>48</sup>. For example: *Atlar dəpişsə, arada eşşək ölüür* (When the horses fight, the donkey dies)<sup>49</sup>.

7) One of the features of the meaning expressed in the present

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<sup>44</sup> Oğuznamə / tərtib edənı, müqəddimə, lüğət və şərhlərin müəllifi: S. Əlizadə.  
– Bakı: Şərq-Qərb nəşriyyatı. – 2006. – s.61

<sup>45</sup> Axundov, A.A. Feilin zamanları. ADU nəşri. – Bakı: – 1961. – s.78

<sup>46</sup> Oğuznamə / tərtib edənı, müqəddimə, lüğət və şərhlərin müəllifi: S. Əlizadə.  
– Bakı: Şərq-Qərb nəşriyyatı. – 2006. – s.147

<sup>47</sup> Yenə orada. – s.113

<sup>48</sup> Axundov, A.A. Feilin zamanları. ADU nəşri. – Bakı: – 1961, –s.80

<sup>49</sup> Yenə orada. – s.30

tense is the description of a situation or action, nature and certain conditions that are not related to the speech process. These semantic features mainly manifest themselves more in the poetry. For example: *Ötdüğün eşəki atdan keçirmə* (Don't ride the donkey you passed)<sup>50</sup>.

9) The present tense, which is not directly related to the speech process, in some cases becomes more specific depending on the general content of the sentence. These shades of meaning are most often found in sentences with verbals (Participle I or Participle II) (the suffixes (-alı, -əli; -andə, -əndə; -a, -ə; -caq, -cək etc.) and sometimes in the main clause of compound sentences with branch subordinate clauses. For example: *Kişi qocalıcaq buzağı gütdürürlər*<sup>51</sup> (After getting old elderly men are usually asked to look after calf)

The content becomes more concrete through the verbals "qocalıcaq" (growing old). For comparison, the suffixes -a, -ə and -caq, -cək were used as productive suffixes until the 16th century.

10) One of the features of the present tense, which is not directly related to the speech process, is to express a situation or action that is not real for the time of speech, but is a logical consequence of events:

*Öküüz buynuzlu inək südsüz olur* (Bull-horned cows are without milk),

*Inək buynuzlu öküüz gücsüz olur* (A bull with cow horns is weak)<sup>52</sup>.

The third section of Chapter II is entitled "**Meaning Features of the Future Tense Form**". This section consists of two sub-sections, "**Meaning Features of the Definite Future**" and "**Meaning Features of the Uncertain Future**".

The sub-section "**Meaning Features of the Definite Future**" focuses on the following semantic features:

1) The feature of definiteness. This feature of meaning means that the execution of any action is definite and there is no doubt about the execution of this action. For example: *Biz də atamızın sözündən*

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<sup>50</sup> Axundov, A.A. Feilin zamanları. ADU nəşri. –Bakı: – 1961, – s.31

<sup>51</sup> Oğuznamə / tərtib edəni,müqəddimə, lüğət və şərhlərin müəllifi: S. Əlizadə. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb nəşriyyatı. – 2006. –s.150

<sup>52</sup> Oğuznamə / tərtib edəni,müqəddimə, lüğət və şərhlərin müəllifi: S. Əlizadə. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb nəşriyyatı. – 2006. – s.29



**çixmayacağıq** (*We will not disobey our father*)<sup>53</sup>

2) A feature to indicate a specific or definite future time. A definite future tense form indicates that in many cases the situation or action will be performed at a definite future tense. This definiteness is often expressed with the help of the adverbial modifier of time of the sentence:

*Biz öz elçilərimizin ardınca həmin anda gələcəyik* (*We will follow our messengers at that moment*)<sup>54</sup>.

3) Dynamic feature. This meaning feature indicates the dynamics of the action. All verbs in the definite future tense express action. For example: *Onun gözəl sözləri, deyimləri və haqqında gözəl hekayətlər çoxdur və bunlar haqda ayrıca deyiləcəkdir* (*There are many nice words, sayings and stories about him, and they will be talked about separately*)<sup>55</sup>.

4) Conditional feature. Whether the action will be carried out depends on a current certain condition. For example: *Əgər belə olmasa mən səndən uzaq qaçaçağam və o biri gəlinlərdən ayrıldığım kimi səndən də ayrılacağam* (*If this is not the case, I will run away from you and leave you as I left the other brides*)<sup>56</sup>.

5) Sequence feature. A definite future tense sometimes refers to a work, situation, or action that will be performed sequentially in the future. For example: *Orada isfahanlılar əzilib basılacaqlar və geri qaçacaqlar* (*The people from Isfahan will be crushed there and run back*)<sup>57</sup>.

The following semantic features are investigated in the subsection entitled "**Semantic features of the indefinite future tense form**":

1) Conditional feature. In this sense, whether the action is performed or not depends on a certain current condition. For example: *Açın könlü toyarsa, gözi toymaz* (*Even if the poor is satisfied, his eyes*

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<sup>53</sup> Rəşidəddin, F. "Oğuznamə". –Bakı: ADN-Poliqrafiya birliyi, –1982. –s.29

<sup>54</sup> Yenə orada. –s.21

<sup>55</sup> Yenə orada. –s.43

<sup>56</sup> Rəşidəddin, F. "Oğuznamə". –Bakı: ADN-Poliqrafiya birliyi, –1982. –s.43

<sup>57</sup> Yenə orada. –s.33

will still look greedy)<sup>58</sup>.

2) The feature of expressing indefinite future tense form. This means that in a number of cases the action in the uncertain future tense will be executed in the indefinite future tense. This uncertainty often arises with the help of adverbial modifiers of time that indicate an indefinite future tense in a sentence.

The meaning of the indefinite future tense of the verb “*qopar*” (to tear) in the example, in turn, is conveyed more vividly through the adverb “*ol gün*” (that day).

3) The feature of possibility. “Rather than showing that in some cases the execution of a case or action is connected with an indefinite, uncertain condition, when there is an indefinite future, it means that it is possible, within the scope of the possibility. For example: *Üşümüştə yılanı qoynuna qoyma, isıncaq səni soqar* (Do not place a cold snake inside your chest, after getting the heat it will bite you)<sup>59</sup>.

4) Comparison feature. In this sense, the situation or action in the indefinite future tense is sometimes compared with each other. Basically, in the same sentence, both *-ar*, *-ər* (will) are used together to confirm the indefinite future tense, as well as the negative forms *-maz*, *-məz* (will not). For example: *Atdan düşən ölməz, eşəkdən düşən ölər* (He who falls from a horse does not die, and he who falls from a donkey he dies)<sup>60</sup>.

Chapter III, entitled “**Syntactic and stylistic features of tense forms in Oguzname**”, consists of three sections: The first section is called “**Syntactic features of the narrative past tense**”. The syntactic features of this time are grouped as follows:

1) Acts in the position of subject. For example: *Oqumuşlar könüllü olur* (Educated people are usually volunteers)<sup>61</sup>.

2) It can be used in a sentence both in the position of subject and

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<sup>58</sup> Oğuznamə / tərtib edənə, müqəddimə, lüğət və şərhlərin müəllifi: S. Əlizadə.  
– Bakı: Şərql-Qərb nəşriyyatı. – 2006. – s.57

<sup>59</sup> Yenə orada. – s.58

<sup>60</sup> Oğuznamə / tərtib edənə, müqəddimə, lüğət və şərhlərin müəllifi: S. Əlizadə.  
– Bakı: Şərql-Qərb nəşriyyatı. – 2006. – s.288

<sup>61</sup> Yenə orada. – s.41.

object. For example: *Tadanmış qudurmuşdan artıqdır* (The addicted is worse than the one pit on airs <sup>62</sup> )

As can be seen, the adjective “*tadanmış*” (make a habit of doing something) is substantivized and stands in the position of subject, and the adjective “*qudurmuşdan*” (rabid) in the sentence acts as an object.

3) Stands in the position of predicate. For example: *Eşəgi düğünə oqumuşlar*: “*Ya su yoqdur, ya odun yoq*” **demiş** (usually used about lazy people who always find something to complain and avoid duties - They took donkey to the wedding, he said: “There is neither water, nor wood”)<sup>63</sup>.

4) Performs in the position of attribute. For example: **Ölmüş** *evin rızğı öləcək evə qoyulur* (The food of a dead house is put in the house where it will die)<sup>64</sup>.

The first section of Chapter III consists of a sub-section entitled “**Stylistic features of the past tense form**”. In this subsection, the stylistic features of the past tense form are grouped as follows:

1) Substitution of the present tense with the narrative past tense. For example: *Gögdən dörd kitab **endi**, beşinci kötək* (Four books came down from heaven, the fifth is stump)<sup>65</sup>.

2) Substitution of the present tense form for the past tense. For example: *Oğlan evləncək “Bəg **oldum**” sanur* (The boy thinks that if he gets married, so he is bridegroom)<sup>66</sup>.

3) Substitution of the future tense form for the narrative past tense. For example: *Qurda “Boynun neçün yoğundur?” **demişlər**, “İşüm kimsəyə inanmazın” **demiş***.<sup>67</sup>

(“Why is your neck so thick?” the wolf was asked,  
And he said, “My job is not to trust anyone”)<sup>67</sup>

4) Abbreviation of the suffix. In literary language, personal

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<sup>62</sup> Oğuznamə / tərtib edənı,müqəddimə, lüğət və şərhlərin müəllifi: S. Əlizadə.  
– Bakı: Şərq-Qərb nəşriyyatı. – 2006. –s.125

<sup>63</sup> Yenə orada. –s.31

<sup>64</sup> Yenə orada. –s.39

<sup>65</sup> Oğuznamə / tərtib edənı,müqəddimə, lüğət və şərhlərin müəllifi: S. Əlizadə.  
– Bakı: Şərq-Qərb nəşriyyatı. – 2006. –s.157

<sup>66</sup> Yenə orada.–s.24

<sup>67</sup> Yenə orada. –s.141

endings or vowels of suffixes are sometimes abbreviated, depending on the style. In our opinion, this feature can also be included in the stylistic features of the past.

The second section of Chapter III is entitled "Syntactic Features of the Present Tense Form". The syntactic features of the present tense are grouped as follows:

1) Present Tense form is expressed in verbs and acts as in the position of predicate. For example: *Çoban ata binəcək kəndüzini bəg sanur* (The shepherd rides a horse and considers himself a gentleman)<sup>68</sup>.

2) The present tense can be used with the word *ol(mag)* (to be). For example: *Adəm oğlanı yaşadıqca canı tatlu olur* (As long as a man lives, his life becomes important for him)<sup>69</sup>.

In general, in "Oguzname" compiled by S.Alizadeh, about 60% of verbs are expressed only by the auxiliary verb *ol(mag)* (to be).

3) Acts in the position of object in the sentence. For example: *Nə qədər bilürsən, bir bilürə tanış* (Tell the others all that you know)<sup>70</sup>.

4) Acts in the position of subject in a sentence. For example: *Uyur* ardınca oyanuq olur<sup>71</sup> (The sleeping man will soon or late wake up).

5) It was used in the position of adverbial modifier of manner in the sentence. For example: *Qara qayğulu vaqiə gördüm* (I saw a black sad event), *yumruğumda talbınan şahin bənim quşumu alur gördüm* (I saw a hawk crawling on my fist, it took my bird), *göydən ildırım ağ-ban evim üzərinə saqır gördüm* (I saw a thunderbolt coming from the sky down on my white house), *düm qara pusarıq ordumun üzərinə tökülür gördüm* (I saw a black mist falling on my army), *qarğu kibi qara saçım uzanır gördüm* (I saw my black hair stretching like a raven), *uzanuban gözümü örtər gördüm* (I saw it lying and covering my eye) *biləgimdən on barmağımı qanda gördüm* (I saw my wrist and

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<sup>68</sup> Oğuznamə / tərtib edəni, müqəddimə, lüğət və şərhlərin müəllifi: S. Əlizadə.  
– Bakı: Şərq-Qərb nəşriyyatı. – 2006. – s.39

<sup>69</sup> Yenə orada. – s.33

<sup>70</sup> Yenə orada. – s.165

<sup>71</sup> Oğuznamə / tərtib edəni, müqəddimə, lüğət və şərhlərin müəllifi: S. Əlizadə.  
– Bakı: Şərq-Qərb nəşriyyatı. – 2006. – s.43

ten fingers in blood)<sup>72</sup>.

In the second section of Chapter III, "The Stylistic features of the present tense form" are grouped as follows.

1) It is expressed by the special form of *-r*. E.I.Azizov<sup>73</sup> noted that this special form of *-r* could express both the contents of present and future tenses.

In the following examples, the form of *-r* expresses the present tense content:

*Ac ilə dost olayım dersən, qarnın doyur* (If you would like to become friends with the hungry, feed yourself well)<sup>74</sup>

D.G. Tumasheva's views on the special form of *-r* attract attention. The author writes: The form *-p // -mac* is a suffix that has existed in the Turkic languages since the ancient times, expressing the actions about present, future and past tenses. Over time, the *-p // -mac* form in Tatar and other Turkic languages began to express only the future tense form. The meaning of the present time is observed only in the form of residue and has more stylistic functions<sup>75</sup>.

2) Indeterminate future tense refers to the content of the present tense. For example: *Şimdiki zamanda asıl **anılmaz**, altun – incü **anılır*** (Nowadays, the generous are not remembered, the gold-pearl is remembered)<sup>76</sup>.

3) The content of present tense is expressed by the suffix *-a, -ə* (to-direction). For example: *Vay ol kişiyə kim, Tanrıdan **qorqmaya*** (Blame to those men who does not afraid of God)<sup>77</sup>.

Here it is easy to replace the suffix *-ır, -ir, -ur, -ür* with the present tense suffix *-a, -ə* (*qorqmaya – qorqmur* – is not afraid of ,

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<sup>72</sup> Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud / tərt.edən. S.Əlizadə. –Bakı: Öndər Nəşriyyat. –2004. –s.40

<sup>73</sup> Əzizov, E.İ. Azərbaycan dilinin tarixi dialektologiyası. –Bakı: BDU nəşriyyatı. –1999. –s.190-207

<sup>74</sup> Oğuznamə / tərtib edəni,müqəddimə, lüğət və şərhlərin müəllifi: S. Əlizadə. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb nəşriyyatı. – 2006. – 2006. –s.22

<sup>75</sup> Тумашева, Д.Г. Татарский глаголь. Издательство Казанского Университета,–1986, –s.60

<sup>76</sup> Oğuznamə / tərtib edəni,müqəddimə, lüğət və şərhlərin müəllifi: S. Əlizadə. – Bakı: Şərq-Qərb nəşriyyatı. – 2006. –s.113

<sup>77</sup> Yənə orada. – s.168

*bilməyə - bilmir* – does not know)

The third section of Chapter III is entitled "**Syntactic properties of the definite future tense form**" and the syntactic features are grouped as follows:

1) The suffix *-acaq<sup>2</sup>* (will) is added to the end of verbs and acts as a substantivization of the verb in the sentence. For example: *Verəcək ucundan alacaq bulmadım (I could not buy anything due to debts)*<sup>78</sup>.

2) The suffix *-acaq<sup>2</sup>* (will) is a homonymous suffix. This suffix is used as a verbal by accepting the singular and plural affixes of all three persons. For example: *Öləcək oğlan bəllüdür* (The boy who will die is known)<sup>79</sup>.

The third section of Chapter III is entitled "**Syntactic properties of the definite future tense form**". This section consists of two half sections, "**Syntactic Features of the Uncertain Future Tense Form**" and "**Stylistic Features of the Future Tense Form**".

The subsection "**Syntactic features of the indefinite future tense form**" focuses on the following issues:

The suffix *-ar<sup>2</sup>* forms a verbal. For example: *Bitməz iş olmaz* (There is no endless work)<sup>80</sup>.

2) In the sentence it is used as a substantivized verbal. For example: *Eyü alan aldanmaz, yaramaz, alan aldanur* (The one with home can not be deceived, the one who is naughty is deceived)<sup>81</sup>.

3) It is used in the position of object in a sentence.

4) It is used in the position of adverbial modifier of time in a sentence.

For example:

*Bitər sənin otların Qazılıq dağı,*

*Bitər ikən bitməz olsun.*

*Qaçar sənin keyiklərin, qazılıq dağı,*

*Qaçar ikən qaçmaz olsun, daşa dönsün!*

(Mount Gazilig if your grass grows,

Let it never end.

Your deer will run away, Mount Gazilig,

When he runs away, let him not run away, let him turn to stone!)<sup>82</sup>.

<sup>78</sup> Oğuznamə / tərtib edəni, müqəddimə, lüğət və şərhlərin müəllifi: S. Əlizadə.

– Bakı: Şərq-Qərb nəşriyyatı. – 2006. – s.168

<sup>79</sup> Yenə orada. – s.52

<sup>80</sup> Yenə orada. – s.75

<sup>81</sup> Yenə orada. – s.37

<sup>82</sup> Kitabı-Dədə Qorqud / tərt.edən. S.Əlizadə. –Bakı: Öndər Nəşriyyat. – 2004. – s.32

In the subsection "**Stylistic features of the future tense form**" the stylistic features of this tense form are grouped as follows:

1) The present tense and the indefinite future tense are used together to express the meaning of general time. For example: *Ataların sözü Qurana girməz, amma Quran yanınca yalın-yalın yalısur*<sup>83</sup> (The proverbs do not enter the Qur'an, but they also confirm the Qur'an)<sup>83</sup>.

2) The content of the indefinite future tense is expressed by the form *-r*. This situation manifests itself almost exclusively in the language of works of art. The *-r* form is almost not used in our modern literary language. However, this form has been widely used in the "Oguzname" compiled by S.Alizade. For example: *El eybin sana söyləyən sənin eybini də elə söylər* (He who tells you your faults of others, will tell your faults in the others in the same way)<sup>84</sup>.

3) The suffixes *-ir*<sup>4</sup> of the present tense, *-ar*<sup>2</sup>(*-maz*<sup>2</sup>) of the indefinite future tense and the suffixes *-a*, *-ə* can be used in the same example. For example: *Dostluq varduğunca bərkışür, məgər içində çürüüglügi ola* (Friendship grows stronger as it exists, unless there is rot in it)<sup>85</sup>.

We did not come across this stylistic feature in the language of all the Oguznames which we investigated.

4) It is expressed by the suffix *-a*, *-ə*. For example: *Ölmə eşəcigüm, yonca bitə, yiyəsən*<sup>86</sup>.

Let's look through the first example: *Ölmə eşşəyim, yonca bitər, yeyərsən* (*bitə=bitər//yeyəsən=yeyərsən*) (Don't die, donkey, clover grows, you eat (ends = will end // you eat = you will eat). The verbs in this sentence can easily be replaced with indefinite future tenses. Even in our modern times, when we have to wait a long time for any work to be done - we use this expression – *Ölmə eşşəyim, ölmə* (Don't die, donkey, don't die). The meaning of this proverb is that it is not

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<sup>83</sup> Oğuznamə / tərtib edəni,müqəddimə, lüğət və şərhlərin müəllifi: S. Əlizadə.  
– Bakı: Şərq-Qərb nəşriyyatı. – 2006. – s.121

<sup>84</sup> Yenə orada. – s.24

<sup>85</sup> Oğuznamə / tərtib edəni,müqəddimə, lüğət və şərhlərin müəllifi: S. Əlizadə.  
– Bakı: Şərq-Qərb nəşriyyatı. – 2006. – s.97

<sup>86</sup> Yenə orada. – s.48

clear when the work will be done, it is uncertain.

**The "Conclusion" part of the dissertation summarizes the results obtained from the research.**

1) The *-di*, *-ni*, *-mi*, *-zi*, *-si* phonetic variants used in the dialects of the past with the suffix *-di<sup>4</sup>* were not used at all in the language of the written monuments studied. This means that the past tense suffix *-di<sup>4</sup>* has a historically stable phonetic structure.

Phonetic variants of the past tense suffix *-miş<sup>4</sup>* have not been developed in the studied works. The negative form has been less used than the affirmative form.

2) The suffix *-iban<sup>4</sup>*, and the phonetic variant *-ip<sup>4</sup>* which is a historical form of the past tense of *ib<sup>4</sup>*, are also used in the written monuments "Oguzname" and "Kitabi-Dada Gorgud" compiled by S.Alizade and it was not used in A.Bahadir khan's "Shajarei-Tarakim" works, either. In Oguzname, the negative form of the past tense *-ib<sup>4</sup>* is not used. The suffix *-ib<sup>4</sup>* has been used more in poems than in prose.

3) Complex forms of the past were used in the investigated "Oguzname"s. The definitive past tense form and continuous past tense form types shown in Z.I.Budagova's research have not been used. The auxiliary particles *idi*, *imiş*, *isə* form a compound form of the past tense form when they come after the suffixes of time, and a complex form of the verb when they come after the verbals.

4) In the modern Azerbaijani literary language, the present tense of the verb is formed by the suffix *-ir<sup>4</sup>*. However, in the "Oguzname" and "Kitabi-Dada Gorgud" written monuments compiled by S.Alizade, examples of the substitution of thick and thin vowels in the form of *-ur* instead of *-ir*, and *-ir* instead of *-ür* have been used.

In the language of both the "Oguzname" and the "Kitabi-Dada Gorgud" inscriptions, the suffix of the modern form of negative is not used. In the written monuments of A.Bahadir khan and F.Rashidaddin, the form of negative *-mur<sup>4</sup>*, which we use today in the spoken language, has been used.

5) The *-r* form, present tense suffix *-ir<sup>4</sup>*, indefinite future tense suffix *-ar<sup>4</sup>* and the suffixes *-ay*, *-əy* also had the function of synonymy, i.e. they express the meanings of both present and indefinite future tenses.



6) The suffix *-acaq, -əcək* is used as a productive suffix in the modern Azerbaijani literary language. However, in both “Oguzname” and “Kitabi-Dada Gorgud” written monuments compiled by S.Alizadeh, the suffixes *-acaq, -əcək* were used in only one example. In contrast to these works written in verse, as A.Bahadır khan's "Shajarei-Tarakim" and F. Rashidaddin's "Oguzname" written in prose and the suffixes *-acaq, -əcək* have been widely used. This means that in prose, this suffix was used more frequently. In A. Bahadır khan's "Shajarei-Tarakim" and F. Rashidaddin's "Oguzname" the historical variant of the indefinite future tense form *-maz, -məz* is also used with the suffix *-mar, -mər*. It is known that the negative form of the future tense suffix *-mar, -mər* is not used at all in our modern literary language.

7) The present tense suffix *-ır<sup>4</sup>* and the indefinite future tense suffix *-ar<sup>2</sup>* have historically had more processing frequencies than other tense suffixes. The present tense form and the indefinite future tense form are used together to express the meaning of general time.

8) The past tense was able to replace the narrative past tense.

9) The present tense form was used in the place of the past tense.

10) Indefinite future tense replaced the narrative past tense.

11) The content of the present and future tenses is expressed by the suffix *-a, -ə*.

12) The form *-ası, -əsi* was used in the sense indicative mood of the present tense form and the definite future tense form.

13) In contrast to the Azerbaijani language, although the auxiliary particle *idi* was used in Turkish, but auxiliary particles *imiş, isə* were not used.

**The main provisions of the dissertation are reflected in the following theses and articles.**

1. “Oğuznamə”də feilin indiki zamanı // SDU Elmi xəbərlər, –Sumqayıt: –2012. № 3, – s.9-12.

2. “Oğuznamə”də feilin keçmiş zamanı // Dil və ədəbiyyat, Beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal, 1(85) – Bakı: – 2013, – s.115-119.

3. Feilin indiki zamanı və “Oğuznamə” // Doktorantların və

Gənc tədqiqatçıların XVIII Respublika Elmi Konfransının materialları, – Bakı: –2013, –s.61-64.

4. Feilin keçmiş zamanı və “Oğuznamə” // Azərbaycan xalqının Ümummilli Lideri Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 90 illiyinə həsr edilmiş Gənc tədqiqatçıların I Beynəlxalq Elmi Konfransının Materialları, –Bakı: – 2013, – s.432-433

5. Будущее время глаголаи «Огузнаме». Филологические науки. Вопросы теории и практики, –Тамбов: – 2013. №5 (23), с.84-87.

6. “Oğuznamə”də feilin indiki zamanının məna xüsusiyyətləri. // SDU Elmi xəbərlər, – Sumqayıt: – 2014, №3, –s.11-18.

7. “Oğuznamə”də gələcək zamanın üslubi xüsusiyyətləri // “XXI əsr mədəni paradigması multimədəni aspektdə” Respublika elmi-praktik kafedrasının materialları, – Bakı: –2014, – s.106-107

8.“Oğuznamə”də nəqli keçmiş zamanın sintaktik xüsusiyyətləri // Azərbaycanşünaslığın aktual problemləri. Ümummilli Lideri Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 92 illiyinə həsr edilmiş VI Beynəlxalq Elmi Konfransının Materialları, –ADU, – 2015, – s.12-14.

9. “Oğuznamə”də nəqli keçmiş zamanın məna xüsusiyyətləri / SDU Elmi xəbərlər, – Sumqayıt: – 2015, № 2, – s.11-16.

10. “Oğuznamə”də indiki zamanın üslubi xüsusiyyətləri // “Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud” və dünya eposçuluq ənənəsi” “Kitabi-Dədə Qorqud”un tərcüməsi və nəşrinin 200 illiyinə həsr olunmuş beynəlxalq elmi konfransın materialları, –Sumqayıt:– 2015, –s.199-200.

11.“Oğuznamə”də keçmiş zamanın üslubi xüsusiyyətləri //Azərbaycan xalqının Ümummilli Lideri Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 92 illiyinə həsr edilmiş Gənc tədqiqatçıların III Beynəlxalq Elmi Konfransının Materialları, –Bakı: – 2015, – s.923-925.

12. “Oğuznamə”də indiki zamanın sintaktik və üslubi xüsusiyyətləri // Azərbaycan xalqının Ümummilli Lideri Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 93 illiyinə həsr edilmiş Gənc tədqiqatçıların IV Beynəlxalq Elmi Konfransının Materialları, –Bakı:– 2016, – s.879-880.

13. Semantic Features of Future Indefinite tense Form and Oguznames. International Journal of Science and Research, (IJSR),

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14. Keçmiş zamanın üslubi xüsusiyyətləri və “Oğuznamə”. //“Müasir dilçiliyin aktual problemləri”(Azərbaycan Respublikasının dövlət müstəqilliyinin bərpasının 25 illiyinə həsr olunur) mövzusunda Beynəlxalq Elmi Konfrans, –SDU, 24-25 noyabr, –2016, –s.161-162.

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17. Gələcək zamanın morfoloji xüsusiyyətləri. Арзамасский филиал НГУ им. Н.И.Лобачевского //Актуальные проблемы языка и культуры: традиции и инновации. Международная научно-практическая конференция для студентов, магистрантов и педагогов и молодых ученых. –Арзамас: –25 ноября, –2019, –с.143-147.

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19. Ögrenilen geçmiş zamanın anlamsal özellikleri ve “Oğuznameler” // Uluslararası Türklerin Dünyası Sosyal Bilimler Sempozyumu, –Türkiye: –2020, –s.75-81.

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